# THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

One of Its Peculiar Features Explained.

The Curiosities of the "Concessions for Privileges."

Fifty Thousand Dollars Offered for the Privilege of Sweeping the Floors of the Buildings-The Department of Public Comfort-The Restaurants-Popcorn and Peanuts.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 1876. In the financial statements of the Centennial Board of Finance which have been published from time to time it is probable that nearly every reader must have no ticed that next to the subscriptions to the stock, which now amount to \$2,357,750, and the appropriations by the governments of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, together aggregating \$2,500,000, the largest and most important source of income is embraced under the brief and inexpressive caption of

"CONCESSIONS FOR PRIVILEGES." What was the nature of the "concessions" and what the "privileges" were no one seemed to understand except by conjecture. Communications have appeared in the local newspapers from those perennially in-quisitive persons, "Anxious Influerer," "Old Subscri-ber" and others of the family, asking in vain for further information. Inquiry at the offices of the Centennial officials showed that there was an air of mystery about the matter, not because there was anything "crooked" about it—to use a word that is. now in fashion—but because it was not deemed "judicious" to make public the items under this heading at the present time. If, like Mr. Tweed, the inquirer pressed for a "bill of particulars," he was politely refused and referred to the Committee on Concessions, being given to understand in a general way that the concessions were grants to sell articles within the Exhibition grounds, awarded to restaurateurs, cigar dealers and newsmen mostly, at the highest prices offered, the money to go, of course, toward re-imbursing the stockholders in the Centennial fund. When, therefore, the HERALD correspondent endeavered to obtain a list of those concessions as a legiti-mate item of news he found his path filled with obstacles. But by dint of persistent work the details were obtained, and a number of curious facts were the result, interesting as showing the American love of speculation, fertility of invention in devising means of making money out of the Exhibition, and an apparent but not real recklessness in paying large sums of money for what to the unpractised often seems like a A CASE IN POINT.

For instance, one man has offered \$50,000 for the e-privilege" of sweeping out the Exhibition buildings, guaranteeing to pay all his help and to keep the fifty odd acres of flooring in the buildings perfectly cleaned. One cannot but admire the ingenuity and business foresight of this man, as a little calculation will show that by a very moderate charge to each exhibiter for kceping his space clean, and by being permitted to retain money and valuables found in his sweenings this enterprising individual might make a very good thing out of the concession, notwithstanding the high price. committee, who have some doubt as to the propriety of allowing it. ANOTHER,

Notither can we help wondering at the ingenuity and apparent recklessness of the man who has paid \$12,000 for the exclusive privilege of hiring out rolling, or Bath, chairs, to visitors to the Exhibition at fifty cents an hour. He has also agreed to pay \$40 on each chair over 300 which he employs. It is estimated that 150 more than this will be needed, which, at \$40 per chair, will be \$6,000, making \$18,000 for this privilege alone. "here color sone."

more than this will be needed, which, at \$40 per claims of the sum of \$50,000 of public moneys while more than this will be needed, which, at \$40 per claims of the sum of \$50,000 of public moneys while will be \$6,000, making \$18,000 for the right to dispense soda water during the six months of the fair, the will else pay twenty cents on every gallon sold, which royalty will reach, it is thought, \$32,000, so that the soda water man will have to pay to the center of the sum of \$50,000 for the right to dispense soda water man will have to pay to the center of the sum of \$50,000 of public moneys while the till dispense soda water man will have to pay to the center of the sum of \$50,000 of public moneys while the till dispense soda water man will have to pay to the center of the sum of \$50,000 of public moneys while the till dispense soda water man will have to pay to the center of the sum of \$50,000 of public moneys while the till dispense soda water during the six months of the fair. The will is the sold a water man will have to pay to the center of the sum of \$50,000 of public moneys while the till dispense soda water man will have to the six months of the fair. The will be sold water man will have to pay to the center of the sum of \$50,000 of public moneys while the till dispense soda water man will have to pay to the center of the sum of \$50,000 of public moneys while the till dispense soda water man will have to pay to the center of the sum of \$50,000 of public moneys while the till dispense soda water man will have to pay to the center of the sum of \$50,000 of public moneys while the till dispense soda water man will have to pay to the public denoted to the public to the till dispense soda water man will have to pay to the public to t

onducted.

A Horel concession.

The Globe Hotel is a large structure erected just outside the principal entrance to the grounds, for Centennial accommendation. It contains 1,800 rooms, can lodge and leed 4,000 people, and is said to be the largest hotel in the world. About one-half the ground on which it stands belongs to the city, and is now controlled by the Centennial Commission. The concession to build thereon was obtained for \$10,500—a comparatively small sum.

BESTAURANTS.

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RESTAUBANTS.

There will be six restaurants within the Exhibition grounds, all in special buildings to be erected by the owners of the concessions, which cost \$6,000 for each establishment. These structures will be of the handsomest design and construction, none of them to cost loss than \$10,000, and one as high as \$50,000. The names of the restaurateurs are as follows:—F. Sudrean, of New York, French restaurant; E. Mercer, of Atlanta, Ga., "The South," a palatial club house, and the headquarters of Southern visitors; L. Goyard, "Les Trois Frères Provençaux," the famous Parisian restaurant, at J. Lauber, of Philafolphia, a German restaurant, at a large and complete scale; Tobiason & Hetlbrun, the American Restaurant, the building to cost \$50,000. Detailed descriptions of the plans for these restaurants would be of interest were there space in this lotter. A Jewish restaurant will also be conducted by Charles Caliman according to the Hebrew dietary laws. It will be a novel and interesting feature.

OTHER CONCESSIONS.

The Centennial Photograph Association has paid a fixed sum, \$5,000, for the privilege of making pictures in the grounds and buildings, and will also pay ten per cent on their gross recepts over \$30,000.

The Centennial Guide-Book Cempany have paid \$5,000 for the exclusive right of sale within the enclosure, but are under the wise restriction to put no advertisements in their book.

The Milk Dairy Association have for \$3,000 secured.

closure, but are under the wise restriction to put no advertisements in their book.

The Milk Dairy Association have, for \$3,000, secured

a right to put up a building for the sale of milk and milk products, of which, of course, ice cream will be in the greatest demand.

A Virginia tobacco factory, in Lynchburg, have been given a concession to creet a tobacco manufactory, on a small scale, to exhibit the mode of preparing the weed and sell the same. They have paid

factory, on a small scale, to exhibit the mode of pre-paring the weed and sell the same. They have paid \$3,000 for the privilege.

The Vienna bakery will be another one of the in-dustrial occupations exhibited on a small scale. A complete Austrian bakery will be working so as to show the entire process, and as the product is to be sold the Board of Finance has charged \$3,000 for the light.

A glass-making concern has obtained an exclusive A glass-making contern has obtained as extended of contents on to supply glass for the exhibitors and the commission for showcases &c., by the payment of \$3,000. It is stpuinted in the contract that they are to do the work at the very lowest market prices.

A well known confectionery manufacturer will make and set choscalate and the candles on the grounds, exhibiting all the processes of manufacture. His grant cost \$5.000.

and their mission an important one. An immenso

A popoorn capitalist has given \$7,000 for the sole privilege of impairing the digestion of the world at the great lair, and he may say, with Robinson Crusoe,

My right there is none to dispute.

A pean it man has offered \$1,000 better to peddle his pleberan fruit, but the committee thought when the weighty question was considered that all the world scrunching peanuts at once would make too many shells, and the application was rejected and the applicant is delegted.

shells, and the application was rejected and the applicant is dejected.

Besides the concessions above named, the list of which can be vouched for as being correct, there will be an income from royalties. Ton cents per gallon will be charged upon all malt liquors brought into the grounds during the continuance of the Exhibition for the restaurants or elsewhere. The revenue from this, it is estimated, will be at least \$50,000.

An elevator that will convey visitors to the top of one of the towers in the main building will also be taxed according to its earnings. The receipts from this are estimated at \$10,000.

The estimated receipts from the machine shop which will make the repairs in Machinery Hall are \$2,000.

The West End Railroad Company of Philadelphia have laid narrow gauge tracks around the grounds, and will run little steam curs to carry visitors from point to point. A low estimate of the Centennial percentage from this source is \$20,000.

From the telegraph service within and without the grounds, the messenger service, guides and interpreters the percentage upon the gross receipts will be at the lowest \$25,000. Concerning this matter of the telegraph facilities there is some dispute, which is not yet settled.

WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

#### WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

The women of New York who take an interest in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia have issued the following address:-

TO THE PUBLIC:—The deputation from the New York Women's Centennial Union visited Philidelphia on Sat-urdsy and was most cordially entertained by the Presi-dent and representative members of the Executive

dont and representative members of the Executive Committee.

As early as 1873 a band of thirteen women in Philadelphia inaugurated the woman's movement, which has spread throughout the Union, and their vigorous efforts, with the co-operation of other women in other States, realized the sum of \$95,140. In June, 1875, applications from other countries for exhibition space had already become numerous, and among the applications from other countries for exhibition space had already become numerous, and among the applications women held so prominent a place that it was decided to institute a department in which exclusively the inventions and industries of women should be exhibited. The indefatigable Women's Commission set to work above to raise funds for this purpose, and within four months their appoal had resulted in a sum of \$30,000 for the erection of the Women's Pavilon. Twelve States contributed to this sum, the women of Pennsylvania giving \$15,000, of Ohio \$10,000, of Massachusetts \$5,000. About \$15,000 more is needed to complete the building and for interior decorations, including showcases, gas fixtures, &c., together with current expenses during the Exhibition, to which may, perbaps, be added the expense for a model hospital, with trained nurses and a kindergarten.

It is desired that a representative be sent from New

garten.

It is desired that a representative be sent from New York to the Executive Board in Philadelphia that she may represent her city in the approaching celebration, and have a vote in their meeting. If possible local committees will be formed here to col-It possible local committees will not formed here to con-lect subscriptions in the different wards. As one of the great cities of the Union, New York naturally wishes to turnish her proportion in the celebration, and to this end the following resolution was adopted yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held at the house of Mrs. General Culium.

R solved, hasmuch as Pennsylvania has contributed \$15,000 and Ohio \$10,000, it is resolved that New York city raise \$15,000 for the women's department, including \$2,000 subscribed for the banner. All raised above and beyond \$15,000 shall be devoted to a memorial in this city "to women's and children's united efforts in the Centennial

The time is short, but if with patriotic feeling the The time is short, but if with patriotic feeling the women of our city unite and work with a will they may yet accomplish this double aim and celebrate our anniversary by joining in the universal expression of enthusiasm at Philadelphia and also by creeting in our city a permanent memorial of this great blessing of the one hundredth year of our national prosperity and growth. A call is, therefore, made to the women of New York to connect themselves in some way with the Central Board of the Women's Centennal Union, Chickering Hall, Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, where all written communications as to articles to be exhibited, &c., will be received and duly answered. Subscriptions may be sent to the same place, to the Treasurer, Mrs. N. P. Hosack.

#### BADEAU TO BE RETRIED.

About a year ago ex Collector of Taxes, Isaac Badeau. was tried before the City Court for the alleged embezzlement of the sum of \$50,000 of public moneys while he tilled the office of Collector. The jury disagreed and

tions caused him to change his mind. He

BOARDED AT THE TIPFT HOUSE, called for the best the bouse afforded, drank coatly wines, smoked expensive cigars-in fact indulged his estravagant tastes and habits to the fullest extent. But alas for the uncertainties of human enjoyment! Saturday night found him

THE INMATE OF A PRISON CELL at Police Station No. 3, charged with defrauding the proprietor of the Tifft House of \$325, the amount of his el bill contracted during his stay here. The particulars of the case, as learned by our reporter, are, in substance, that Courtney left England three months ago for San Francisco, where, as in Buffalo, he made himself conspicuous and popular among the bon ton. A little more than a month ago he came here and took A little more than a month ago he came here and took up his quarters at the Tifft House. He represented to Dr. Tuthil that his funds had run short, but he would soon receive a remittance from his father, the Earl, and would make good all liabilities incurred. This was well enough for the time being, but the same excuse was presented each time he received his bill, until it became too stereotyped for human endurance, and a warrant sworn out for his arrest, on the charge above named, was on Saturday evening placed in the hands of Specials Curtin and Mochel, of the Third precinct. The officers

The officers

at the hotel and made known their business, which, naturally enough, put him in quite a flurry. His actions and talk were more like those of an overgrown and inexperienced boy than a man. Requesting a few minutes' time he addressed a pitcous appeal to a well known lady and gentleman, and handing it to a messenger of the A. D. Telegraph instructed him to collect his fee from the party to whom it was addressed, as he was possessed of only seven cents. The note was as follows:

Dear and Miss. ——I am looked so for not account.

Mr. Courtney was then conveyed to Station No. Sand locked up. Shortly after his incarceration the messenger boy entered the station and said the communication was returned with a refusal to pay his fee. A reporter of the Courter on learning of the occurrence paid

A glass-making concern has obtained an exclusive officesion to supply glass for the exhibitors and the commission for showcases &c., by the payment of \$3,000. It is stipulated in the contract that they are to do the work at the very lowest market prices.

A well known confectionery manusacturer will make and sell chocolate and line candles on the grounds, exhibiting all the processes of manufacture. His grant cost \$5,000.

The Centennial National Bank, a West Philadelphia institution, lately incorporated, with Mr. E. A. Rollins as president, will put up a hank building on the Exhibition grounds also, for the use of the commission, exhibitors and visitors. They are assessed \$5,000 to the exclusive right, and required to build line small offices at the antrances for the exchange of money.

For \$5,000 the concession has been given to establish a cafe in the Agricultural Hail, with the stipulation that no free are to be used, and only cold dishes served. Another cafe in the main building has been agreed upon on the same terms. There are eight cates in other buildings not yet awarded, at the same rate, which will bring in a revenue of \$40,000 more to the treasury.

One of the safe manufacturing companies has obtained for \$5,000 the exclusive right to keep valuables on demant and there is no doubt that they will

THE COURTS.

TOMBS POLICE COURT. Before Judge Duffy.

THE CRISPINS AGAIN. The members of the Criscin Society continue getting inselves in trouble. Yesterday James Landy and Timothy Carroll, strikers from the shoe manufactory Reddish & Co., No. 35 Warren street, were arraigned or assaulting George Van Lorn, a non-striker. It was charged that one of the defendants struck Van Lorn on als way from the shop and that the other fired a pistol it him. It was counter-charged that Van Lorn fired a pistol first. The accused were discharged and all parties were admonished to demean themselves as law-earing citizens mindful of one another's rights and futies.

ROASTING A LIVE RAT.

Michael Snoasky, of No. 78 Bayard street, on Monday night set an oblong wire cage containing a live rat in the yard, rear of his house, and, piling wood around it, set fire thereto and burned the poor brute to death. He was arrested by Officer Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, and yesterday Judge Dudy held him in \$1,000 ball to answer.

#### WASHINGTON PLACE POLICE COURT. Before Judge Morgan. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday being Washington's Birthday only one session of the Court was held. In honor of the day Judge Morgan was lenient with the drunkards, and granted an extra number of discharges and light fines. Fifty-five prisoners were disposed of, and the Court adjourned at noon.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

Officer Haight at a tate hour on Monday night arrested Michael Redding at the corner of Charlton and Varick streets for being drunk and disorderly. Redding was accompanied by five friends, and they seized the officer, taking his hat, bell and club. The officer fought bravely and fired a shot at Redding, which took no effect. Then Redding seized the officer's club and dealt him a powerful blow over the eye, causing a most painful and serious wound. By a superhuman effort the officer then freed himself from his captors and regained his club, and struck Redding a blow which caused him to surrender. The others then ran away, Haight took his prisoner to the station house, and Captain McDonneal and Detective Murphy went out with the officer and scoured all the salcons in the precinct to find Redding's companions, but met with no success. Redding, on being brought before Judge Morgan yesterday, had nothing to say, and he was held in \$500 to answer. The officer's injuries are very serious, and he may lose the sight of his right eye. He has only been on the force one month, and his brave defence was much commended by Captain McDonnoll and also by Judge Morgan. Officer Haight at a fate hour on Monday night ar-

A SNEAK THIEF.

Mrs. Catherine Salmon, of No. 357 West Fifty-second street, on Monday afternoon sat down in the waiting room of the Hudson River Railroad depot, Thirtieth treet and Ninth avenue, to await the starting of a treet and Ninth avenue, to await the starting of a rain. She had a piece of flannel at her side, containing fifty yards and valued at \$12. She left the room for a moment, leaving the piece of flannel on her seat. On returning she missed the flannel and also noticed that a woman who sat next to her had also disappeared. She rushed out of the room and notified Officer o'Connor, of the Twentieth precinct, who pursued and arrested the woman as she was getting on a car. He also arrested another woman named Margaret Downey, on suspicion of being an accomplice. In court yesterday the prisoner gave her name as Catherine Wilson, and she wha held in \$300 to answer. Mrs. Downey proved that she was unacquainted with Mrs. Wilson and only took the piece of flannel from her on entering the car as a favor and at her request. She was, therefore, honorably discharged.

# FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET COURT.

A BLOODY MIDNIGHT SCENE. In response to the cries of "Murder! Watch! Police!" Officer Green, of the Twenty-first precinct, entered the premises No. 202 East Thirty-second street, on Monday night, and found Lizzie Walters, a young woman, who was in her night clothes and covered with blood. The house was in a general uproar and the offi-cer thought at first that she had been stabbed, but on closer examination he found that she was bleeding from a cut on the lip caused by a tumbler thrown by Annie Long, the proprietress of the house. Mrs. Long was held for trial on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and four of her women were fined \$10 each.

POLICE COURT NOTES. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Eugene McCarthy was held in \$300 to answer for steal-

Eugene McCarthy was held in \$300 to answer for stealing a ham valued at \$1 75 from Alired Darrell, of No. 102 Thompson street.

George Walsh, of No. \$6 Laight street, and John K. Shepperd, of No. 32 Desbrosses street, two boys, were held in \$600 for attempting to commit a burglary on the premises No. 318 Hudson street, owned by William Kneeland. The boys denied the charge, stating that they went down the basement steps to obtain their hats, which had been thrown there by some other persons.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPERME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 1 to 293, inclusive.

SUPERME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van
Vorst.—Demutrers—Nos. 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 27. Law and
Fact—Nos. 58, 39, 219, 216, 225, 106, 214, 311, 145, 102,
235, 208, 292, 206, 107, 307, 109, 264, 119, 120, 59, 136,
139, 47, 250, 146, 202, 19, 66.

SUPERME COURT—Part 2—Held by Judge Donohue.—
Nos. 1092, 1023, 178, 223, 2338, 982, 4525, 4224, 4228,
4087, 1142, 514, 1126, 2531, 2532, 1232, 979, 1334, 2352,
525, 1804, 1750, 2336, 1228, 1026), 1548. Part 3.—Case
on—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part 1—Held by Chief Justice
Sedgwick.—Nos. 33, 35, 36, 38, 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part 1—Held by Chief Justice
Monell.—Nos. 509, 1217, 1397, 731, 1675, 923, 627, 827,
233, 1856, 823, 713, 895, 1624, 919, Part 2—Held by
Judge Curtix.—Nos. 869, 223, 1834, 384, 848, 778, 990,
956, 957, 958, 1972, 718, 8003, 994, 952.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—
Nos. 254, 589, 2049, 777, 955, 996, 999, 177, 51, 606, 2288,
2373, 1609, 1157, 1554, 46, 2122, 1778, 1692, 6703, 760,
1618, 986, 1556, 1038.—Part 2—Held by Judge Van
Brunt.—Nos. 1009, 1470, 1282, 1288, 1855, 2374, 1818,
Set down—Nos. 1268, 1234, 1494, 1336, 1372, 1377, 1763,
1764, 1249, 1292, 799, 1309, 1519, 1381, 1452, 2137, 1763,
1764, 1249, 1292, 799, 1309, 1519, 1381, 1482, 2137, 1763,
1764, 1249, 1292, 799, 1309, 1519, 1381, 1485, 1455, 1378, 1763,
1781, 1783, 8et down—Nog. 2124, 1574, 1606, 1696,
1790, 1731, 1575, 1576,
COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Robinson.—Nos. 24, 6, 34

Maning Court—Parts 1, 2 and 3.—Adjourned for the
Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder

MARINE COURT—Parts 1, 2 and 3.—Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Frederick Gras, John Rilab and John Reiner, rape; Same vs. John Mayer, rape; Same vs. John Murray and Edward White, burglary; Same vs. Patrick Reilly and James McDonald, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John McCarthy and Andrew Miller, torgery; Same vs. John McCarthy and Andrew Miller, torgery; Same vs. William Geary, burglary; Same vs. John Shanahan and John Sulivan, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary Duffy, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary Kelly, grand larceny; Same vs. Henry G. Onisen, obscene Herature; Same vs. Margaret Ahearn, assault and battery.

Over and Traminer—Held by Judge Barrett.—The People vs. Edward Gannon, manslaughter; Same vs. Charles Smith, manslaughter, Same vs. John Lurguist, manslaughter.

COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Feb. 22, 1876. In Court of Appeals, Tuesday, February 22, 1876.

Decisions handed down:—
Motions granted.—Alfare vs. Davidson Motions granted.—Allaro vs. Davidson.
Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to
abide event.—Alexander vs. The Germania Fire Insurance Co.; Wheelock vs. Lee; Sander vs. Hoffman;
Hull vs. Milcheson.
Order affirmed and Judgment absolute for respondent

Order affirmed and judgment absolute for respondent on stipulation with costs.—Alexander vs. Hard. Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Bishop vs. Burton; Clark vs. Sickler; Boos vs. The World Musuai Life Insurance Company; Sherman vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company; Kendall vs. Brill; Howard vs. Moot; The Alexander Fresbyterian Church vs. The Presbyterian Church vs. The Presbyterian Church vs. The Presbyterian Church vs. Hardwell vs. Bauendahl.
Judgment affirmed, without costs to either party in this Court.—Wolstenholme vs. Wo stenholme.
Appeal dismissed, with costs.—Wentworth vs. Wentworth.

Motions.—Belmont vs. Ponderi, motion for reargument submitted; Gildersleeve vs. Dickson, motion for stay of proceeding, W. T. Birdsall for the motion, Horace Andrews opposed; Brown vs. Volkenning, motion for reargument submitted; Turner vs. Reges, motion to open detault. S. Hand for motion.

Appeais from orders.—No. 365. John S. Prouty, respondent, vs. The Lake Shore and Ohio Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by James Matthews, of counsel for appellant, and by S. Birdseye, for respondent. No. 365. Samuel H. Miller, appellant, vs. James Brown, respondent. Submitted.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

No. 232. The Germania Bank, of New York, respondent, vs. George Distier etal, appellants.—Argued by J. J. Perry, of counsel for appellant, and by George W.

J. Perry, of counsel for appellant, and by George W. Carpenter for respondent.

No. 233. Michael S. Doyle et al., appellants, va. Samuel Lord, Jr., et al., respondents.—Argued by A. J. Vanderpool, of counsel for appellants, and by T. D. Pelion for respondent.

No. 215. Hiram Duffany, respondent, vs. Samuel Forguson, appellant.—Argued by George U. Kennedy, of counsel for appellant, and by D. Pratt for respondent.

CALKNOAR.

Day calender for Wednesday, February 23, 1876.—
Nos. 296, 237, 242, 185, 219, 220, 155 and 206. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1876.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day the following case was heard :lowing case was heard.—

No. 834. Arthur, Collector of the Port of New York, vs. Cummings et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—The defendants imported burlaps, and the government insisting that these were "gilcloth lognitations." Improved a dark of forty

per cent ad valorem. The judgment below was for the importers, and the government here contends that not-withstanding the act specucially provides that burlaps shall be subjected to a duty of only thirty per cent, still, if the fact is that the burlaps in this case are "oil-cloth foundation" then the Collector is justified in exacting the increased duty which is specifically laid on "oilcloth foundations," It is maintained that the manufactures in question are not known in England as burlaps, and that the fibre of jute has not until recently been known in the manufacture of burlaps. The importers argue that the article imported by them is known to trade and commerce as burlaps and nothing else, and that they are distinct from floorcloth canvas and other oilcloth foundations, and were not imported for the latter use, and that consequently thirty per cent is the full extent of the duty imposed. E. B. Smith for the government, Sedgwick & Clarke for importers.

#### PERJURY IN THE RUBENSTEIN TRIAL.

A bench warrant was issued by District Attorney inchester Britten on last Monday night for the arrest of Joel Sauret, of No. 83 Bayard street, New York; that individual having been duly indicted by the Grand Jury of Kings county for perjury. The accused, it Jury of Kings county for perjury. The accused, it may be remembered, was a witness for the defence on the trial of Pesach N. Rubenstein for the murder of Sara Alexander, and he then testified, under oath, that the young shoemaker, Nathan Levi, who was said to have been on intimate terms with the deceased, had shaved off his beard since the discovery of the murder, It was proved to the satisfaction of the jury, by the District Attorney, that Levi had never put a razor to his face in his life, and there was not the sign of a beard there. Sauret was arrosted and locked up to await trial.

#### SUMNER'S ALLEGED FORGERY.

The argument on the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Perrine H. Sumner, the aileged California forger, for whose return to that State a requisition was made on Governor Triden, was continued yesterday before Judge Knapp, in Jersey City. Sumner was taken from the Kings County Jail in Brooklyn on the requisition of Mr. Osberne, an efficer from California, and lodged temporarily in the County Jail at Elizabeth, N. J. Sumner's counsel obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Knapp and the writ was made returnable last Sautrday. The argument was not concluded that day, and the prisoner was remanded in the meantime to the County Jail at Jersey City. District Attorney Fav, of Union county, opposed the discharge of the prisoner and produced all the documents in the case. Mr. Osborne was placed on the stand, and the hearing of the testimony occupied the entire afternoon. The case was again adjourned. The prisoner was sent back to the Hudson County Jail. Warrants for his arrest on other charges are in the hands of Sheriff Laverty in case he be discharged on the present issue. taken from the Kings County Jail in Brooklyn on the

#### PUGILISTIC POLICEMEN.

As Patrolman Wm. Keeley, of the Seventh precinct was pacing his beat in Rutgers street at about ten clock Monday night he noticed that he was followed by Roundsman Edward J. Buckley, both being in full uniform. When near Madison street Keeley suddenly turned upon the roundsman and demanded to know why his lootsteps were being dogged. Buckley denied the charge, saving he was simply on his way to the the charge, saying he was simply on his way to the station house. An angry altercation ensued, with abuse and vite epithots. Suddenly Keeley struck Buckley in the face, after repeating which he was knocked down by Buckley. He arose and the two clinched and both fell strugging to the ground, where they rolled and tumbled, greatly amusing a crowd of interested and impartial spectators. Keeley then seized the roundsman, and calling him his prisoner, the latter expressed his willingness to be taken to the station house. When at the door he grasped the patrolman by the collar, and dragged him before Sergeant Tims, meking a charge of assault and battery, and Keeley was locked up. The parties appeared at Essex Market Court, before Judge Otterbourg, yesterday, and after listening to their stories the magistrate discharged both, remarking that the Police Commissioners were the proper judges in such cases and the matter should go to them for consideration. The parties to this disgraceful affair have been on the police force many years, and heretofore have borne good reputations. Keeley, first a patrolman, was promoted roundsman of the mounted squad, and subsequently transferred to the Eighth preennt for special detective duty. About a year ago he was detailed as a Central Office detective, and about a week ago was transferred to the Seventh precinct. Roundsman Buckley has served in the Fourth and Seventh precincts, and satisfactorily to his superiors. He stated yesterday that he could not account for Keeley's conduct on Monday night, as he had never, to his knowledge, offended him. He said, further, that in his opinion Keeley was not intoxicated, and Sergeant Tims expressed the same opinion. station house. An angry altercation ensued, with abuse

#### THE TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR ROB-BERY.

Yesterday morning Roundsman Burn and Detective Clark, of the Twelfth precinct arrested William Jones, a noted thief of the Fifteenth ward, on suspicion of being one of the parties that stole the \$10,000 from the apartments of the eccentric widow, Ann Polhomus, in apartments of the eccentric widow, Ann Polhomus, in 117th street, on Saturday last. The prisoner was found standing at the Revere House steps, and his close resemblance to the description furnished by Mrs. Cooper of the young man who personated the Directory agent, as published in yesterday's Herald, induced the officers to arrest him. He was taken to the Central Office and locked up. While in the custody of the officers he preserved a strict siloner, refusing to answer all questions until brought to court. He will be confronted with Mrs. Cooper to-day, upon whose identification depends his fate.

No clew has as yet been obtained to the clerical gentleman who said that he came from the Ladies' Aid Society.

## THE ROBBERY RECORD.

The following robberies were reported to the Super intendent of Police yesterday :-

The apartments of John Feeny, at No. 593 Second avenue, were entered by thieves by means of false keys, and \$145 worth of jewelry stolen. Sneak thieves stole from the hallway of H. M. Liv

ngston, No. 230 West Fifteenth street, three coats,

Associated at \$40.

The residence of John H. Dresler, No. 261 Sixth avenue, was entered by sneak thieves, who stole jewelry and clothing valued at \$80.

On Monday afternoon two professional pickpockets entered the shop of Thomas Barry, at No. 140 Centre street, and while one engaged the proprietor in conversation the other abstracted from his vest pocket his watch. The loss was not discovered until after the thieves had taken their departure.

## BROOKLYN THEFT'S.

Owen Ward, of No. 625 Washington avenue, was arrested on Monday night on a charge of stealing a large number of geese from his neighbors. He is held to answer. For a similar offence Thomas Gilroy, of No. 69 Graham avenue, was also taken into custody. A roll of carpet was stolen last night from the store

A roll of carpet was stolen last hight from the store of William O'Neil, No. 136 Myrtle avenue. The residence of Francis Nast, No. 379 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, had \$30 worth of lead pipe stolen from it on Monday night.

Jewelry and dresses to the value of \$215 were stolen from the residence of John Smith, No. 685 Flushing avenue, during the temporary absonce of the family

yesterday.

A sneak thief carried off \$45 worth of jewelry from the house of M. Nieger, No. 134 Harrison avenue, yesterday.

Albert Vidder, of No. 20 Cariton avenue, fell asleep in the glass works on Concord street on the night of February 4, and was robbed of \$66. Last night Henry Jeffers, a glass blower, residing at No. 221 Hudson avenue, was arrested and locked up to answer for the robbery.

# JERSEY CITY'S IMPURE WATER.

The water supply in Jersey City was never so impure during the cold season as within the past three weeks. It is generally of a milky color, but sometimes assumes It is generally of a milky color, but sometimes assumes a brownish lint, while at other times it is very muddy. Many of the physicians attribute the upprecedented number of maiarial discuss among adults as well as children to this source, and they affirm that, inasmuch as this state of things exists suring the cold season, there is the greatest necessity for some precautionary measures before the summer heat sets in. The impurity of the water during the past four summers was the cause of disease in hundreds of families in Jersey City and Hoboken.

## SMALLPOX IN JERSEY CITY.

The increase of smallpox in Jersey City and other parts of Hudson county during the past four weeks indicates that the disease has broken out with as much virulence as during the past year. There were three virulence as during the past year. There were three deaths in one tenement house on Third street, between Coies and Monmouth streets, Jersey City, during the past two weeks, all being members of one lamily. White the malady was raging one of the children in the afflicted family was sent to school as usual, the County Board of Health being all the time indifferent to this terrible state of things, although the case was reported by one of the city physicians. Another death occurred in Wayne street; yet no action has been taken in the case to provent the spread of the contagion.

## STATEN ISLAND

John Curry, of Hannah street, Tompkinsville, while engaged in unloading a cargo of coal from a vessel on Monday, fell into the hold and fractured his skull. He was yesterday morning reported to have died from his

Injuries.

The loc dealers and brewerymen upon Staten Island have abandoned the expectation of obtaining their supply of ice from the ponds on the island, and the latter are now busily engaged in unloading large cargoes from Maine, some of it being twenty-two inches in thickness. It is obtained at \$2 per ton. The dealers will doubtless be compelled to secure their supply from the same source.

#### RESCUED IN TIME. In the early hours of last Monday morning, a week

ago, Officer Heron, of the Tenth precinct,

young woman tottoring along the Bowery and appealing to the few stragglers whom she met. The officer, thinking her a common "Bowery girl," in an intoxicated condition, arrested her, and a few hours later she was arraiged before Judge Citerbourg at the Essex Market Police Court. She gave iter name as Annie Brooks and said she was seventeen years of age, but refused to make any further disclosures. She was evidently suffering, and the Judge ordered that she be taken into his private room. She there told him her story. She said that she lived with hor mother, a widow, in Plainville, Conn., but had foolishly left home at the solicitation of a young female friend. When she arrived in New York she went to her cousin's shoe store, in the basement corner of Broadway and Canal street, but he coldly rebuffed her. She ihen wandered, and for fifteen long hours she went up and down thethronged streets of the great city, cold and hungry, and with no one near to aid her. When arrested she was almost succumbing to the cold and to the cravings of hungor. Judge Otterbourg at once communicated with her mother, Mrs. Mary Brooks, and received a telegraphic reply asking him to care for the poor grl. A letter came the next day saying that Mr. George Hill, a resident of Plainville, would come on to New York and take the gril homs. Mr. Hill arrived yesterday, and going at once to the Essex Market Police Court, presented a letter from Mrs. Brooks asking that her daughter be turned over to his care. This was done, and when the poor girl saw Mr. Hill she fell sobbing upon his shoulder and asked to be taken home. Even in her sorrow she was beautiful. Mr. Hill asked the Justice how much had to be paid for the keeping of the girl, and when informed that there was no charge, he seemed greatly astonished, remarking that he thought that in New York every thing cost money. He and his charge then left the court room with the congratuations and followed by the good wishes of all acquainted with Annie's story. The family of the young woman so fortunately rescued from the vices of the city have moved in the best circles of society in Planville. Her father was a captain in the army and was killed in battle. Since then she and bor mother have supporte she was arraigned before Judge Utterbourg at the Essex Market Police Court. She gave her name as

#### A CRAZY MURDERER.

AN OLD WOMAN KILLED BY A YOUNG MAN SUFFERING FROM DELIRIUM TREMENS.

A horrible murder was perpetrated in Milwaukee, Wis., on the 19th inst., the victim being an old woman named Maria Parker, aged about sixty-five years, and the murderer a young man of twenty-one named Dave Speilan. The details fur-nish another to the many examples of the cvil of intemperance, the perpetrator of the savage deed having been in a continual state of intoxication since January 1, and laboring under an attack of debrium tremens at the time. The only person present was the mother of the murderer, who was found in was the mother of the murierer, who was found in her bed in an adjoining room, herself too much under the influence of liquor to realize the horrible situation around her. An examination of the premises and the body of the unfortunate woman showed that she had been beaten over the head by a billet of wood in the hands of her crazy murderer and left by him for deal. The reporter of the Commercial Times, visiting the place soon after, met a sister of Spellan, who made the following statement:—

The reporter of the Commercial Times, visiting the place soon after, met a sister of Spellan, who made the following statement:—

THE SISTER'S STATEMENT.

"This morning about quarter past nine o'clock, Willie, my sister's little boy, came to where I reside on Jackson street, and asked me to harry down to mother, that Dave was drunk and was going to kill mother. I took my hat and hurried down to the house, as I opened the door I saw Maria on the floor in a pool of blood. She was lying with her head to the stove and her face covered with blood. As I entered the room Dave caught up a chair and made a blow for my head. I warded it off with my arm and ran into a corner. The chair came down on my arm and I said:—"Why, Dave, don't you know me! don't you know me! I am your sister Lib. I won't hurt you, no one will touch you; I came down to see mother. You wouldn't hit me, would you? Come, Davy, now, be quiet, everything is all right. As I said this he put the chair down and walked to the other side of the room. Mother was sitting by the table. I was afraid that Dave would hit fine and asked her to go and get help. She went for Mrs. Leopold, who came running up to the house. I tried to hit Mrs. Parker off the floor, but found she was too heavy for me. I feared that Dave would strike me if I was alone and attempted to pick her up, and waited until Mrs. Leopold came. Together we litted the helpless woman on the loung, and I commenced bathing her head with a wet towel. The blood was streaming over her face and ran down on the floor, She asked me to carry her to the bed and place her handsion the side of her head. Her last words were, I would rest casier there.' I tried to lift her with Mrs. Leopold, but could not, so we let her remain on the couch. I sent word to have a doctor called. Officer McCarty had arrived by this time and went for assistance.

THE MOTHER AS A WITNESS.

The reporter accompanied the sister to an adjoining room is which the mother lay drunk. She managed, however, to answer the following questions:—

REPORTER—Were you in the room at the time of the

murder?
Mrs. Spellan.—I was.
REFORTER.—What was the instrument with which the
deed was accomplished?
Mrs. Spellan turned over in bed and mumbled, "A
stick of wood."
REFORTER.—Did Mrs. Parker say anything to Dave?
Mrs. Spellan.—Not a word.
Several other questions were asked, but the reporter
was unable to clicit any reply from the woman, who
seemed reluctant to say a word on the subject.
The murderer was taken to the station house,
where he refused to answer any questions, and where
he became so violent under an attack of delirium
tremens that he was placed in irons.

## THE PRICE OF GAS.

York Gaslight Company officially announce that after the 1st day of March the price of gas will be \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, instead of \$2.75 as heretofore. The reduction is made in consequence of the recent action of many families and storekeepers, who have used kerosene oil instead of gas.

## EXPLOSION OF GAS.

At seven o'clock last night pedestrians in Proadway, near the Grand Central Hotel, were startled by a loud report as of a cannon, and simultaneously the large mp post in front of the hotel fell to the ground with amp post in front of the note: tell to the ground with a crash. The occasion of the fall was an explosion of gas, which, through a leak in the pipe, had filled the interior of the post and lamp. When the lamplighter placed his torch in the lamp to light the gas the explosion occurred. Fortunately no person was seriously injured. Major S. A. Heath, who was standing in front injured. Major S. A. Heath, who was attaining across of the hotel at the time of the explosion, made such a hurried attempt to escape that he fell to the sidewalk and slightly injured his leg. The report was heard for blocks around, and within a few minutes hundreds of people were on the spot, believing that some terrible accident had happened.

## RURNED TO DEATH.

Shortly after six o'clock last night Elizabeth Ogden, an old lady of eighty-six years, hving in the tenement house in the rear of No. 108 East Thirteenth street, was sitting near the stove dozing when her dress took was sitting near the stove dozing when her dress the fire and in a moment it was in a blaze. Her agoniscreams as she ran from the room attracted the ait tion of a young man named Coyne, living on the sifteer, who hurried to her rescue. Before the flat could be extinguished the unfortunate woman burned on the body and arms in a frightful man Medical aid was promptly summoned, but within a minutes the sufferer expired.

## FIRE IN CEDAR STREET.

A fire broke out yesterday noon on the first floor of No. 10 Cedar street, occupied by the New York Rectilying Company. It was extinguished in about fifteen niputes, but the stock and fixtures were damaged to minutes, but the stock and fixtures were damaged to the extent of \$2,500; insured in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company for \$10,000. The building, owned by Edward A. Boury, was damaged \$2,500; insured for \$6,000 in the Meckanies and Traders' Insurance Com-pany. One incident of the fire was the almost miracu-ious escape of John Clegg, an employé of the company, who avoided the finnes on the stairway by sliding down on a rope through several batchways to the ground.

## FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

A fire broke out at balf-past four o'clock vesterday morning in the Avenue House, situated at the Five Corners, in Jersey City. The barber's shop kept by Frederick Schorr was gutted, sas was Angelo's cigar store. The loss to the former is \$700, insured for \$1,000, and to the latter \$900, insured for \$500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.

An explosion of fireworks occurred at a late hour on Monday evening in the pyrotechnic establishment of Valentine Gross, at Greenville, N. J., by which Gross and three of his children, Valentine, aged fifteen; Lazzie, aged thirteen, and Mary, aged five years, were se-verely if not fatally burned. The father and the two elder of the children were engaged at the time in making packages of the explosive material and the boy had just removed several of the packages when he was hurled from the bench by the force of the explosion and his face and hands were terribly burned. The two girls escaped with slighter injuries, but the father was so burned that he will be confined to his bed for some time. They all remained in a state of stupefaction for several minutes. Medical attendance was promptly procured. zie, aged thirteen, and Mary, sged five years, were se-

#### THE SHAD POLE WAR. The Board of Pulot Commissioners have notified the

shad fishermen that all shad poles or stakes erected in the harbor of New York will be removed without fur-ther notice and the populty prescribed by law for their

## MOODY AND SANKEY.

At the noon prayer meeting yesterday the large hall was very nearly full. The meeting was opened by the singing of the eighty-fourth hymn. The congregation then bowed their heads in silent prayer, while Mr. Hopworth read the requests for prayer, among which was a request for the condemned man, Rubenstein, that Jesus may reveal Himself to him. Rev. Mr. Sabine then offered an earnest prayer for those persons supplicating prayer. Mr. Moody afterward read a few verses from I. Timothy, ii, after which Rev. Stephen R. Tyng, Sr., led in prayer. The 101st hymn was then sung.

Mr. Moody said;—Our subject to-day is disobedi-

Mr. Moody said;—Our subject to-day is disobediance, and I think we would find, by tracing out our troubles, that they all come through our own disobedience. It is the cause of all the trouble and sorrow that has come into the world-I was the rock that Adam stumbled over; right there he fell. Ged told Adam he should not do a thing and he disobeyed, and our troubles come from the same cause. Look in I. Samuel, xv., 22 The Lord hath great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices; but behold obedience is better than sacrifices; but behold obedience is better than sacrifice. If there had never been any disobedience there would never have been any ascrifice needed. The first thing we want in our homes is obedience. In God's kingdom there certainly cannob be disorder. We must come under the ruleg and obey. See what Saul lost by disobedience. He lost his rown; he lost his kingdom; his family; his friend Jonathan; the friendship of Samuel and the friendship of David, his son-in-law. He turned hig back upon them all on account of disobedience, and at last he lost his life. Now, in the New Testament, take the other Saul. One lost everything and the other had no kingdom nor throne nor crown to lose, and he was obedient unto death and he won a crown; he won a kingdom by his obedience. There comes a time in some of our lives when we must either disobey parents or God. The Word of God is explicit on that point, we are to obey our parents in the Lord; we are to obey God rather than God's law. What we want is to learn the lesson of obedience.

Mr. Sankey sung the seventh hymn as a sole, and Dr.

rather than God's law. What we want is to learn the lesson of obedience.

Mr. Sankey sung the seventh hymn as a solo, and Dr. Stephen H. Fyng, Sr., made a short address. Before the moving closed Mr. Moody gave notice that hereafter the Saturday meeting would be held at Association Hall, for the purpose of giving sufficient time for cleaning the Hippodrome.

A women's meeting was held in the Fourth avenue hall, which was largely attended. Mrs. Bottome presided. Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey went into the inquiry rooms and there conversed with a great many persons who were seeking the straight and narrow way.

EVENING SERVICES.

Mr. Moody came in last night at eight precisely, and opened the meeting by giving out the 116th hymn,

"COME THOU FOUNT OF EVERY BLESSING, After a prayer Mr. Sankey sang the fifteenth hymn-"The gate ajar for me"-by request of the husband of the lady who wrote the bymn. The lady has now passed through the gate, and her husband was present at the meeting last night. Before singing it Mr. Sankey told how greatly it had been blessed in the north of

Mr. Moody read part of the fifth chapter of John. Mr. Sankey then sang the forty-first hymn.

Mr. Moody began his address by saying:-"You remember I was speaking last night from the text, 'For the son of man came to seek and to save that which was lost.' I did not get through last night, and I don't know that I ever will. I want to speak from the same text to-night. I want to have every one of you ask yourselves the question, 'Am I saved, or am I lost?' You certainly must be one or the other. I am not asking you whether you belong to a church, or whether ing you whether you belong to a church, or whether you read your Bible, or whether you pray; but are you saved? is a question that ought to interest every one. Present salvation is the only salvation worth having. Some say it is presumption for men to say they are saved. It strikes me that it is presumption not to say we are saved if we know it. There is not one of the teachers in the Bible but taught assurance. It is the privilege of every child of God to know he is saved. Don't try to make out you are saved when you have no hope at all. Ask yourself the question. It is to the lost men I want to speak to-night. Christ came to seek and to save that which was lost.

Just admit that you are a sinner and you will be saved. The best title that we can have to be saved, is that we are lost. It was Adam's fall that brought out God's lova. I don't know whether we would ever have found out about God's love if it had not been for Adam's ruin. When the news came to heaven that Adam had fallen, God came right down after him. Some say they cannot come to God till God first seeks after them. Have you never had any one put a tract into your hand? Would the devil have put that into any one's head? That was the son of God seeking after you. You never head a sermon but God was seeking you through it. There are A THOUSAND WAYS.

The fact of this building being thrown open night after night for people to come in without money and without price shows that God is seeking you. I wish I could make this word "lost" clear to you. I don't think there would be a dry eye here if you would understand what a soul is worth—what it cost Christ to redeem it. Choose to-night whom ye will serve, God or Satan; they are both bidding for your souls.

A larger number remained to the prayer meeting last night than has ever remained before. Ur. Payson presided.

The overflow meeting was crowded to excess. Dr. Hall presided and Rev. George H. Hepworth presided. you read your Bible, or whether you pray; but are you

The overflow meeting was crowded to excess. Dr. Hall presided and Rev. George H. Hepworth presided Mr. Sankey came in during the service and sans the The young mon's meeting had a very large attendance.

Mr. Moody presided.

## THE LATE FATHER VANUTA.

The "month's mind" for the late Rev. Aloysius Vanuta was celebrated yesterday in St. Joseph's church, Jersey City Hoights. About twenty pricate and a large congregation were in attendance. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated at ten o'clock, Rev. requiem mass was celebrated at ten o'clock, Rev. Father de Concilio being celebrant, Rev. Father Salaun, deacon; Rev. Father Zimmer, sub-deacon, and Patrick Corrigan, master of coremonies. A culorium on the character of the deceased pastor was delivered by the Rev. P. McNulty, of Paterson. Among the clergy in attendance were the Very Rev. Mgr. Seton, of Madison; Rev. Fathers Reiliy and Daiton, of Newark; Rev. Dr. Wigger, Madison; Rev. Father Waish, of Orange Valley; Rev. Father Hogan, of Harrison; Rev. Father Sait, of Seton Hall College; Rev. Father McGahan, of Jersey City; Rev. Father Connolly, of Bordentown; Rev. Father Downes, of Now Brunswick.

## VIOLENT CRISPINS

On Monday night Mr. Reddish, of the firm of Hanan & Reddish, was accompanying John Van Loon, one of the shoemakers who have replaced the men now on strike at that shop, to his home, when they were set upon by John Candy and Timothy Carroll, two of the upon by John Candy and Timothy Carroll, two of the strikers, at the corner of Murray street and College place Mr. Reddish was knocked down, but not much injured. Van Leon drew a revolver, but it was wrested from him by Candy, who fired one shot. Candy and Carroll were arrested and locked up in the Fitth pre-cinct station house. A large force of police was guard-ing the premises of Hanan & Reddish yesterday.

## TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD :-

There have been a great many suggestions as to avoiding the packing of street cars, and it seems to me almost impossible to remedy it so as to please all or even a majority. We will suppose a law passed no seat no fare. The seats would be filled often at the de-pot or within a few blocks. A notice is then displayed, 'Seats all taken." The cars would not stop for any one until there was a vacant seat. Men would get on the car while in motion, paying no attention to the notice nor to the conductor's protest. They would offer their fare and agree to stand rather than get late at work or business if the law fare and agree to stand rather than get late at work or business. If the law allows the conductor to take the fare when the party is willing to stand we have the same state of affairs we have at present—a packed car. It may be argued that in this case it would be voluntary packing, instead of compulsory—which is true as regards those standing. But how about those that have paid for and occupy seats? Under a new that have paid be entitled to protection from being jammed and having their toes trod on. In case the conductor was not allowed to take a fare unless he furnished a seat he would be obliged to put some one off at every block for awhite until they the people became used to the law. Then it is natural to suppose they would take the line of cars that would be most likely to furnish seats by running frequent cars. This would do very well where three lines of cars run within three blocks; but how about a place like Brooklyn, where only one line can be taken to many points, and they only run about every fifteen minutes, we will say, and every car runs full? Unless a law is passed compelling them to run often—enough to give seats to all—they would not do it, as you would be obliged to take that line. Besides, every road would require a different time table, and who is there that can judge what is required? Nobody but the companies, and they would judge to suit themselves. Even if there was a law that they should run every so many minutes they would not do it, and who is going to take the trouble to make them do sof We see that tested every day at the Futton ferry. Sometimes they run their beats every five minutes and sometimes too; run their beats every five minutes and sometimes they run their beats every five minutes and sometimes they run their beats every five minutes and sometimes they run their beats every five minutes and sometimes too; run their beats every five minutes and sometimes they run their beats every five minutes and sometimes they run their beats every five minutes and sometimes they run thei

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